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rium, L'Her., has come sparingly, whether from the east or the west, I know not. A few specimens of *Trifolium procumbens*, L., and one of *Lepidium campestre*, L., have been detected here. *Tragopogon pratensis* also is sometimes spontaneous by our roadsides.—Frank H. Tuthill, *Kalamazoo, Mich.*

In answer to a query contained in the above article we have inserted a translation of Dr. Gray's description of *Polygonum Hartwrightii.*

Polygonum Hartwrightii, Gray (*Proc. Amer. Acad., Dec.* 1870).—Persicaria. Digyna. Strigose-hirsute or smoothish; stem less than a foot high, erect, striate, equally leafy even to the top; leaves broadly lanceolate, acute or obtusish at each end, short-petioled; ochreæ leaf-like to the middle, hypocrateriform, limb foliaceous, reticulate, repand, setose-ciliate; peduncle erect, not glandulose, bearing mostly a solitary, dense, cylindrical spike; bracts surpassing the pedicels, perigonium rose-colored, without glands; stamens 5; style deeply 2 cleft.—Sedgy bogs, New York, from Herkimer to Yates county, and Michigan.

This plant was collected also at Fort Bridger, southwestern Wyoming, in August, 1873, by Prof. Porter.

Some plants common to Plumas County, California, and the Black Hills of Dakota.—In the list of plants collected in the Black Hills during the summer of 1874, I am pleased to observe that sixteen of its species enumerated are found in abundance in our county, viz:

Aconitum nasutum, Fisch.
Lupinus ornatus, Dougl.
Lupinus leucophyllus, Lindl.
Carum Gairdneri, Benth. & Hook.
Erigeron Canadense, L.
Achillea Millefolium, L.
Lophanthus anisatus, Benth.
Gilia pungens, Benth.
Linum perenne, L.
Lupinus parviflorus, Nutt.
Epilobium angustifolium, L.
Galium boreale, L.
Chænactis Douglasii, Hook. & Arn.
Mimulus luteus, L.
Stachys palustris, L.
Collomia linearis, Nutt.

Mrs. Mary E. Pulsifer Ames, *Taylorsville, Indian Valley, Plumas Co., California, Dec.* 8, 1875.

A new locality for the Yellow-Rattle.—*Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L., is an abundant plant here. In June its blossoms are quite conspicuous in the meadows bordering the Naugatuck river and occasional specimens may be found upon the hills. The only localities in the United States hitherto recorded are a small patch discovered by Professor Tuckerman in the "subalpine district" of Mt. Washington, N. H., and the meadows of Plymouth, Mass., where it was found by Dr. Bigelow. Messrs. Hall and Harbour also found it in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado Territory in 1862. It occurs upon the north shore of Lake Superior, according to Professor Agassiz, and " in fields and meadows," Lower Canada, according to Pursh, and probably it is common northward. Now that Hermann Müller has shown the plant has not the characters of an alpine species, it must be regarded as a straggler in its position upon Mt. Washington, and its occurrence in Waterbury renders it probable that the plant is (contrary to Professor Gray's supposition) indigenous at its Plymouth locality.—W. H. Patton, *Waterbury, Conn.*

Some Great Ragweeds.—In the river bottom below the village of Hanover, is a ravine of about twenty rods in length by four or five in breadth, frequently flooded by the backwater in freshets, which seems to have taken advantage of its exposure to the sun and its facilities for the enrichment of its soil, to achieve something extraordinary in the way of vegetation. To make sure of its end it has entered into an alliance offensive and defensive with *Ambrosia trifida*, L., the Great Ragweed. The Ragweeds have sole and full possession, and so thickly do they send up their trunks and so loftily do they rear their heads that no other herb can get either sun or soil on their territory. Several years ago, with a companion, I made a reconnoissance among them and found them averaging from twelve to eighteen feet in height. Two specimens of the latter altitude my companion and myself secured, and, having duly measured, deposited in the college cabinet as samples of what that ravine can do in Ragweeds.—PROF. W. N. GEDDES, *Hanover, Ind.*

THE NUMERICAL RELATIONS EXISTING AMONG THE FOREST TREES OF JEFFERSON CO., IND.—In a region with a flora so diverse as is met in Southern Indiana, we would naturally expect to find striking differences in the proportions which the forest trees bear to each other in different localities; nor are we disappointed in this in Jefferson County. From the proximity to the river and consequent ease of transportation, large numbers of valuable trees have been shipped, so that in the forests nearest the Ohio there is a striking lack of valuable timber and an almost total absence of the Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*, L.). The numerous stumps of this last, however, give evidence of its former abundance. Along the southern slopes of the county and back some two or three miles on the hills the Beech (*Fagus ferruginea*, Ait.) is by far the most abundant, filling forest after forest almost exclusively. In this southern section it constitutes nearly 70 per cent. of the entire number of trees found. Farther north in the county the Oaks come into prominent notice in their numerous species, in the central strip of the county constituting fully 40 per cent. of all the trees. Still farther north we have the different genera more equally distributed, none having any special predominance. In my notes of 1873, I find the following table, based on a thorough observation of the forests of the county.

Fagus ferruginea, Ait. (AMERICAN BEECH.)	35	per cent.
Querci. (OAKS.)	18	“ “
Liriodendron Tulipifera, L. (TULIP-TREE.)	10	“ “
Acer rubrum, L. (RED MAPLE.)	5	“ “
Acer saccarhinum, Wang. (SUGAR MAPLE.)		
Fraxinus Americana, L. (WHITE ASH.)	5	“ “
Fraxinus quadrangulata, Mx. (BLUE ASH.)		
Juglans nigra, L. (BLACK WALNUT.)	5	“ “
Carya alba, Nutt. (SHELL-BARK HICKORY.)	5	“ “
Platanus occidentalis, L. (SYCAMORE.)	3	“ “
Æsculus glabra, Willd. (OHIO BUCKEYE.)	2	“ “
Æsculus flava, Ait. (SWEET BUCKEYE.)		
Ulmus Americana, Willd. (WHITE ELM.)	2	“ “
Other species,	10	“ “
	100	

In this calculation many of the less prominent trees were omitted. Had they been included the results reached would doubtless have been considerably modified. The total disregard for the preservation of our forests, which seems to characterize the modern land owner, may have materially changed these results even in the brief time that has elapsed since my notes were made. In concluding, allow me to ask botanists in other localities to furnish me, through the BULLETIN, their observations on this subject of numerical relations.—M. S. COULTER, *Logansport, Ind.*

SOME EARLY PLANTS.—On January 25th, accompanied by a friend, I made a search through our ravines to find what effect the warm weather was having on vegetation. *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, *Stellaria pubera* and *S. meadia* were found in vigorous growth and full bloom, the last species covering the ground with its bright green mats. *Corydalis flava* and *Sedum ternatum* were well up and in bud. *Viola cucullata* had fully matured leaves, *Arabis lævigata* was two or three inches high and *Stylophorum diphyllum* was well started. *Peziza coccinea* was beautifying the ground with its cluster of scarlet lined cups. *Lepidium Virginicum* was in full bloom on Jan. 1st, and many of those mentioned above were in bud at that time. M. S. Coulter, writing from Logansport, in the northern part of the State, says, "on the 28th of Jan., I struck our promiscuous friend, *Capsella*, in full bloom, and *Stellaria pubera* so nearly out that it is certainly in full bloom to-day."—ED.